fuse cerebral syphilis and this disease is also discredited. The fact that the progressive and regressive parenchymal changes are attended by an involvement of the blood-vessels of an exudative nature, including plasma cells as well as those resembling lymphocytes, definitely establishes the view which regards the disease as of an inflammatory character.

STEWART PATON.

STUDIEN UBER MOTORISCHE APRAXIE UND IHR NAHESTEHENDE ERSCHEINUNGEN; IHRE BEDEUTUNG IN DER SYMPTOMATOLOGIE PSYCHOPATHISCHER SYMPTOMEN KOMPLEXE. Von DR. ARNOLD PICK. Verlagsbuchhandlung von Franz Deuticke. Leipzig und Wien.

This monograph is divided into four sections, which deal respectively with (1) motor apraxia as a symptom in post-epileptic disturbances of consciousness; (2) motor apraxia in the course of progressive multiple lesions; (3) motor apraxia as an accompanying symptom of localized central disease; (4) the significance of the attention in the etiologie of motor apraxia and the relation of instrumental amnesia to it.

As the above outline of contents indicates, this monograph is an elaborate discussion of those forms of apraxia with which symptoms traceable to motor derangement are associated. The general scheme of Wernicke for aphasia is followed and a plan made for subcortical localization. A large number of cases are cited and their symptoms discussed at considerable length. The controversial and theoretical character of the monograph is such that its abstraction is quite impossible in a short space.

WHITE.

ZUR PHYSIOLOGIE DER SPINALGANGLIEN UND DER TROPHISCHEN NERVEN SOWIE ZUR PATHOGENESE DER TABES DORSALIS. Von DR. GEORG KÖSTER, A.O., Professor an der Universitat Leipzig. Wilhelm Engelmann, Leipzig.

Professor Köster presents a short monograph embodying the results of experimental studies on the cells of the spinal ganglia, the connections with the spinal cord, the results of cutting of the peripheral nerves, of the posterior roots, etc. He then takes up the trophic disturbances that result from these various experimental lesions, studies in great detail the pathological changes produced in the spinal ganglion cells as a result of the cutting of the peripheral nerves and of the posterior roots, and then shows the similarities that exist between the lesions thus experimentally induced and the pathological findings of locomotor ataxia.

As is well known this hypothetical standpoint relative to the underlying pathology of tabes is not new, but it is worked out in this paper with much zeal and patient effort, for twenty-six sections were practised, on cats, dogs and guinea pigs.

As a result of his section studies he finds that after section of the peripheral nerves there results a degeneration in the posterior roots in from sixty to seventy days. This shows itself in a partial breaking down of the medullary sheaths and an atrophy of all the posterior root fibers. The central stump of the peripheral nerve degenerates with atrophy of its fibers, and on the average a distinct breaking down of the medullary sheaths, which latter degeneration is apparent after several months. The distal end of the cut peripheral nerve degenerates completely in two weeks, but complete regeneration of the peripheral nerve is possible. After separation of the posterior roots there takes place—beginning about the third month, a distinct breaking down of the medullary sheath in the peripheral nerves, begining at the finer end branches. The sensory fibers of the peripheral nerve stem, excepting here and there distinct swellings, were simply atrophied, and near the ganglia few fibers with degenerating sheaths were to be found. It should be interpolated that the breaking down of the medullary sheaths in the end branches of the sensory nerve following section of the posterior roots is considerable, and distinctly comparable to the degeneration in the posterior roots after section of the peripheral nerves. The central portion of the posterior roots degenerates in all its parts after a few weeks. the ganglionic portion degenerates after a few months deep into the ganglion itself, and there results a complete destruction of all the fibers in contrast to the results obtained in the degeneration of the central stump. A functional renewal of the cut posterior roots does not take place. As to tabes the author argues exactly analogous findings. JELLIFFE.